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...CTS FROM CONFIDENTIAL FILES RELATING TO THE ...N AND ACTIVITIES OF LABOUR UNIONS; YOUTH LEAGUES AND THE LEFTEST PARTIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY (1936-40)

A SHORT NOTE ON THE SUBJECT.

In 1936 Pandit Jawarhalal Nehru made a political tour in South India visiting a number of places, after the Salt Satyagraha movement started by Mahatma Gandhiji in 1930. His visit to the Madras Presidency formed another land mark in the political history of the south. It was the beginning of the activities of the leftest parties in the Madras Presidency. In the wake of his tour a number of branches were started by the congress socialist party throughout the province. The communists were also busy in organising themselves. Both the parties were making vigorous attempts to establish influencial contact with the different sections of the socity such as the labour; the peasant and the youth; through various kinds of organisations such as worker's union; youth league etc. to gain there support and sympathy for their party activities and programmes.

The Government on its part wanted to have a close and continuous watch over leftest parties and their activities. Accordingly the Home Department of the Madras government in a strictly confidential memorandum dated 29th May 1936 (No S/45) -1/H-36) called upon the special branch of the C.I.D. to furnish the governmnet in the first place self-contained notes on the various socialist organisations in the province, giving full details of their constitutions; personel programme of activities; the progress made since their formation; and later to forward supplementary notes of their activities as and when they come too notice. The C.I.D. furnished the desired information and the following extracts are taken from the reports of the C.I.D.

C.I.D. REPORT ON THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL LABOUR PROTECTION LEAGUE....

CONFIDENTIAL VOLUME No. 2.

Reference:-- Labour Protection League .

THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL LABOUR PROTECTION LEAGUE.

Origin.

The Young workers' League, Madras, an organization to function in conformity with the objects and programme of the Communist international, was formed in 1932 by Amir Haidar Khan a Moscow trained Bolshevik propagandist, while he was hiding in Madras as an absconder in the Meerut Conspiracy Case. It ceased to functions after his arrest in May 1932 and remained dormant until his release in July 1934. After his release he ende endeavoured to form a Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of India and its branches had been declared unlawful association in July 1934, this league was declared unlawful in September, but its members were able nevertheless, to receive and impelemnt instructions issued by the Communist Party of India and to form a Secret Provincial Committee with local Committees in Madras, Nellor, Guntur, Kistna, and West Godavari.

P.Sundararama Reddi, the Secretary of the Provincial Committee, attended a meeting of the Central Committee of the communist Party of India and was elected a member. In this city he received funds and literature from the Communist Pa of India, but did not maintain any records which might dis connection with the Communist Party of India.

As further open activities could no longer be cond under the name of the Young Workers' League apparently ha organizations styled "Labour Protection Leagues' were fo place of it, as a cover for illegal and underground wor first of these was formed at Guntur in March 1935 and oth ...re formed subsequently at Nellore and Masulipatam on th ... ...dras on th... 9th July 1935 and at Te...

a Provincial League entitled "The Madras Labour Protection League" was formed on the 18th August 1934 with headquarters at Madras,

Constitution and Programme.

The following are the objects membership and instructions adopted by this body.

Objects-- 1 to Co-ordinate the activities of the existing Labour Protection Leagues.

2. To start new leagues where they are non-existent.

3. To take such other steps as may be necessary to give effect to the objects of the affiliated leagues.

Membership-1. Labour Protection League should consist of members who do not belong to any communal organization working against the interests of the workers.

2. If there are more than one organization in a district they will form a District Labour Protection League.

3. District Labour Protection Leagues, on paying one rupee per annum, can become members of the provincial Labour protection League. (Page No. 1.)

PERSONNEL.

Secretary- P.Sundararama Reddi.

Members:-- P.Venkateswarulu.
Alluri Satyanarayana Raju.

THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL LABOUR PROTECTION LEAGUE.

(Activities up to 31st October 1936)

The Provincial Executive Committee met at Ellore on 13th and 14th July 1936 and resolved that every member of the Labou[r] Protection League should join the organizing committee for labour to be set up by the Congress Socialist P[arty]. The commi[ttee] criticized the scheme suggested by the All-India [Trade] Union Co[n]gress and the All-India Congress Socialist [...] the collective affiliation of labour and trade [...]

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and the proposed changes. It urged that Congress should not interfere with the organizational and ideological independence of its affiliated unions. Resolutions condemning the action of Government in detaining Amir Haidar Khan in prison, and support Jawaharlal Nehru's move to establish Civil Liberties Unions were also passed.

At a public meeting held at Ellore on 14th July 1936, P. Sundararama Reddi, the General Secretary, critized the Congress socialist programme as being too vague and said that they should adopt the creed of Marx and Lennin and work for the ultimate establishment of a communist state.

As almost all the members of this League have joined the Congress Socialist Party, there has been practically no activity under the auspices of the League, except for a few meetings and demonstrations held during the months of August and September, organized by some branches in the Andhra district.

Members of the League are now working through the Congress Socialist Party or in their individual capacity. A Toddy Tappers Union at Madras and an Agricultural Workers Union in Guntur district have been formed by members of the League during the quarter.

P.Sundararama Reddi, Secretary of the Provincial League, was sentenced to 2 years' R.I. and 1 year's R.I., to run concurre under sections 124A and 153-A I.P.C. on 10th December 1936. He is on bail pending the hearing of his appeal in the High Court.

C.I.D. REPORT ON THE MADRAS LABOUR PROTECTION LEAGUE AND ITS ACTIVITIES.

REFERENCE:- Confidential No. 2. Page 9 and 10.

MADRAS LABOUR PROTECTION LEAGUE.

(Head quarters- Madras)

This was formed on the 19th July 1935 by P.Sundararama Reddi and other local communists.

Constitution and programme.

Aims and objects - 1. To safeguard the interests of the working masses and the poor in general.

2. To educate the workers on the Indian Trade Union movement and the problem of the world labour.

3. To render all possible service to the workers in their daily needs.

Programme:- 1. Issuing leaflets.

Forming Labour Unions.

3. Holding street and public meetings.

4. Starting night schools.

5. Organizing and conducting strikes.

6. Forming Labour Clubs.

7. Starting Co-operative Labour Stores.

8. Celebrating Labour days.

9. Running a Labour organ.

10. Organizing annual Labour Conferences.

11. Starting a Labour Research Bureau.

Membership;- Everyone who is above the age of fifteen and who is not a member of the Congress, or any communal organization or any other organization working against the interest of the working class, is eligible for membership.

(At a business meeting held on the 24th November 1935 the Madras Labour Protection League passed a resolution that in accordance with the policy adopted by the Communists of Bombay and other places, competent members of the League should enter the Congress to win over the Socialists and other radical elemen to expose the calumnies of the fightwingers a[illegible] look af

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the interests of the working classes.)

(Personnel.)

Secretary:- * A.S.K. Ayyangar(now in jail).

Committee Members:-*P.Sundararama Reddi.

Members:- *P.Ramamurthi.

*P.Jivanandam.

* Communists.

Progress and Activities.

1935:- Members of this League gained control of the Madras Press Workers' Union. Infense propaganda was carried on among Corporation workers with a view to capture the Madras Corporation Workers' Union. The successful prosecution of two prominent members of the League under the Press Act defeated their object.

Contact was established with the Madras Aluminium Workers' Union through two of its office-bearers who were admitted as members of the League.

Two members of the League effected contact with the Textile workers and addressed a few meetings and are making endeavou to capture the Union.

Members of this League were also in touch with the General Secretary of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Employees' Union and they addressed some of the meetings of the Union.

As a result of the persistent propaganda carried on among Tramway workers, members of the League succeded in getti one of their League members elected as Assistant Secretary of the Madras Electric Tramway Workers' Union.

7 Taking advantage of a spontaneous strike among the workers of a snuff factory, members of the League induced non-strikers to join and hold out with the others. They formed a Union for the snuff workers with members of the League as office-bearers.

They rallied the youths in connection with the Radical Youth Conference held in October, and formed the Madras Pres Youth League with members of the League as office-bearers.

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1936-- At the instance of the Labour Protection League, the annual conference of the All-India Press workers' Federatio was held at Madras on the 5th January 1936.

A Provisional Provincial Branch of the All-India Trade Union Congress was started at Madras in January with members of the League as office bearers, and the following Unions controll by the League were affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress (Madras Branch):-

1. Madras Press Workers' Union.
2. Madras Alumunium Workers' Union.
3. Madras Snuff Workers' Union.

When 25 compositors of the "Tamil Nad" press struck work in March due to irregular payment of wages, members of this League convened meetings and arranged demonstrations to prolong the strike and enlisted the strikers as members of the Press Workers' Union.

When a spontaneous strike of 40 compositors of the "Andhra Patrika" press occurred early in May members of this League induced the strikers to hold out and assisted them in picketing. Four members of the League who picketed were successfully prosecuted under secton 75 of the City Police Act. Many of the strikers were enrolled as members of the Madras Press Workers' Union.

Members of the League endeavoured to engineer a general strike of tramway workers by exploiting the situation arising out of the retrenchment of 40 workers, but the attempt was frustraated by the successful prosecution under section 124-A I.P.C., of A.S.K. Ayyangar, a member of the League and Secretary of the Tramway Workers' Union. S.V.Ghate, who was convicted in the Meerut Communist Conspiracy Cae and externed from Bombay, has been brought in to assist the League in organization work. He is concentrating his efforts towards capturing the Madras Tramway and Electric Supply Workers' Association.

A Congress Socialist Party was formed in Madras at the instance of communists with a member of the League as Secretary and four members on the executive.

C.I.D. REPORT ON THE MADRAS PRESS WORKERS' UNION AND ITS ACTIVITIES.

Reference:- Confidential File No. 2.

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The communist Party of India and its Branches, and the Young Workers' League, Madras, which was functioning in this Presidency in conformity with the objects and programme of the Communist International having been declared unlawful in July and September 1934 respectively, further open activities could no longer be conducted under the name of the Young Workers' League, Madras, or the Madras Branch of the Communist Party of India (which was secretly formed by P.Sundararama Reddi after the internment of Amir Haidar Khan). Therefore, Sundararama Reddi, with the assistance of other communists in this Presidency who were members of these organisations, formed Press Workers' Unions and Labour Protection Leagues in various centresx as a cover for illegal and underground work.

P.Sundararama Reddi attended the meeting of the Committee of the All-India Press Workers' Federation held at Bombay on the 2nd and 3rd November 1935 and invited the Federation to hold its second session at Madras. The conference which was held on the 5th January 1936under the presidency of Ramanna of Benares, was poorly attended and was by no means representative of the press workers. Prominent among the delegates were D.K.Dhole, V.D.Chitale and R.R.Pednekar of Bombay, A.M.A. Zaman of Calcutta Badri Nath of Lahore S.V.Ghate, a released prisoner of the Meerut conspiracy Case externed from Bombay, and P.Sundararama Reddi.

At this session of the All-India Press Workers' Conference the headqurаters of the Federation was moved from Bombay to Madras.

MADRAS PRESS WORKERS' UNION.

At the instance of A.S.K. Ayyangar and P.Manikkam, communists of Madras (acting under instructions, from P.Sundararama Reddi who was then in Nellore District) about 30 printers of Georgetown, Madras, met on the 5th April 1935 and resolved to start a union called the Madras Press Workers' met on th Union. K.Satyanarayana, another communist, helped A.S.K. Ayyangar in organizing the union.

This Union was affiliated to the All-India Press Workers' Federation towards the end of August.

The President of the Union A.S.K. Ayyangar delivered a seditious speech for which he has been successfully prosecuted under section 124-A I.P.C., and sent to jail.

When some of the workers of the Tamil Nad Press were dispensed with for demanding regular payment of wages, the union took up their cause and carried on agitation for their reinstatement.

During a three days' strike of the workers of the Andhra Patrika Press Madras, in the first week of May, members of the union assisted the strikers in picketing but they were successfully prosecuted under the Madras City Police Act.

May Day was celebrated jointly by this and several other unions at the People's Park. All the speakers except three were communists. Resolutions were moved extending greetings to Soviet Russia and urging the workers not to assist Britain in the event of war but to utilize such an opportunity to establish a workers' and peasants' Government in India.

THE MADRAS PRESS WORKERS' UNION.

(50, Thathamuthiappan Street Georgetown, Madras)

Constitution.

1. Name:- The name of the Union shall be "The Madras Press Workers' Union" and shall in the following rules be referred to as the Union.

2. Objects:- The objects of the Union shall be

(a) To organize and unite the Press Workers in the City of Madras.

(b) To make common cause with the working class as a whole for the protection of the interests of the workers as a class.

(c) To secure to the press workers fair conditions of life and service.

(d) To procure --

(i) abolition of child labour in presses;

(ii) provisions against sickness, unemployment, infirmity, old age and death.

(e) To start co-operative stores.

(f) To start labour schools, study classes and to hold meetings in order to educated the Press workers in economics and politics especially in the labour movement in India and abroad.

(g) To fight for a sharder day and a minimum wage.

(h) To take such other steps as may be necessary to procure economic and political demands of the Press workers.

3. Membership:-- (a) Any worker who is above 15 shall be entitled to become a member of the Union on paying his monthly subscription provided he agrees to abide by the rules and decisions that may be made by the union from time to time.

As P.Rajavadivelu and P,Manikkam, the President and Secretary respectively of this Union were not amenable to the dictates of S.V.Ghate, the latter carried on propaganda among Press workers, particularly among those of the "Andhra Patrika Press" and the "Ananda Vikatan" to oust them from their offices in the Union. Rajavadivelu and Manikkam, coming to know of his manoeuverers packed the General Body meeting on 23rd July 1937 with their men, thus defeating Ghate's move to get A.S.K. Ayyangar elected as the President of the Union. Ultimately the following office-bearers were elected.

President - P.Rajavadivelu.

Secretary - P.Manikkam.

As a result the workers of "Andhra Patrika" and "Ananda Vikatan" started a rival union mamed "The Madras Press Labourers Union" at the end of July, at the instance of Ghate, with the following office-bearers:-

President - Someswara Rao of the "Andhra Patrika" Press.

Secretary A.S.K. Ayyangar.

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C.I.D. REPORT ON THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS. . . . .

REFERENCE:-Confidential Volume No. 2, Labour Protection Leage File

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THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

In 1932, S.Mukundalal Sircar, General Secretary, Trade Union Congress, made streneous efforts to organize Provincial Branch in Madras, but they were frustrated by his arrest for an offence under section 117 I.P.C., read with section 188 I.P.C.

In his absence two of his lieutenants made arrangements to hold the 12th session of the A.I.T.U.C., at Madras and for this purpose, 12 of the local labour unions were provisionally affiliated but except for the election of a few uninfluential local labour leaders as office-bearers of the Provincial and All-India T.U.C., no further progress was made.

After his release at the beginning of 1933, Sircar endeavoured to revive trade union activity with a view to organize a provincial conference, but his arrest in connection with the Madras Conspiracy Case prisoner, came to Madras at the instance of the General Secretary of the A.I.T.U.C., to organize a Provincial Branch but his efforts also were frustrated by his arrest for an offence under section 124-A, I.P.C.

P.Sundararama Reddi, General Secretary of the Madras Labour Protection League, then took the matter up, and corresponded with the General Secretary of the A.I.T.U.C., who deputed A.M.A. Zaman, Secretary of the Bengal branch of the A.I.T.U.C., to organize a Provincial Branch at Madras. Accordingly when Zaman came to Madras in January 1936 to attend the annual session of the All-India Press Workers' Federation he convened a meeting on the 8th January 1936, at which the undermentioned unions were represented:-

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1. Madras Press Workers' Union.

2. Madras Tramways and Electric Supply Workers' Association

3. Madras Snuff Workers' Union.

4. Madras Aluminium Workers' Union.

5. Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Employees' Unin, Perambur.

6. Guntur Press Workers' Union.

7. Tenali Press Workers' Union.

A Provincial Committee was formed, to which the undermentioned were elected as office bearers:-

Personnel.

President-- *P.Jivanandam.

Vice-President - *A.S.K. Ayyangar (Now in jail)

General Secretary-- *P.Sundararama Reddi.

Organizing Secretary-- S.Rajagopala Gramani.

Executive Committee Members.

*S.Parthasarathy.

*P.Rajavadivelu.

*M.Natesa Mudaliayar.

*M.P.Sivagnanam.

@G.Krishnamurthi.

K.Narayan Rao.

*Communists. @ Congress socialist.

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3. Objects - The objects of the Madras Provincial Committe shall be.

(a) To co-ordinate the efforts and activities of the labou organizations in Madras.

(b) To organize Trade Unions where necessary.

(c) To popularize the Trade Union Movement in Madras.

(d) To represent the All-India Trade Union Congress in Madras Presidency.

(e) To do such work as may be required of it by the A.I.T.U.C.

C.I.D. REPORT ON THE FORMATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENY YOUTH LEAGUE.

REFERENCE:-Confidential Volume No. IV. Youth League.

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY YOUTH LEAGUE.

The Madras Presidency Radical Youth Conference was held at Madras on the 13th October 1935 under the presidentship of Mrs. Mani Ben Mulji, a Communist of Bombay, belonging to M.N.Roy's group, when a committee with the following personnel was formedd to organize youth Leagues in this Presidency:-

Personnel.

President 'H.D.Rajah.

Secretaries*A.S.K.Ayyangar.

Mrs. Neelavati Natarajan.

Members 'K.P.Gopalan.

*K.Satyanarayana.

*P.Jivanandam.

*P.Narasimhamurthi.

'T.G.Natarajan.

*Chundi Jagannatham.

*M.Kuppuswami.

*D.V.Nathan.

'K.Subramaniam.

'P.N.Ramachandran.

*Communists. 'Congress Socialists.

Constitution.

The object of the League is declared to be the attainm[ent] of complete independence for India and membership is open to all who subscribe to this object.

Programme.

It was resolved to form regional Youth Leagues in th[e] areas noted below, each of which should pay an affiliation fe[e] of Rs. 5, and to that end the following persons were appoint[ed]

Madras City H.D.Rajah.

T.G.Natarajan.

P.Ramamurthi.

Kamalakar Rao.

M

Jai Singh Bhatia.

Andhra--K.Satyanarayana.

K.Lingaraju.

Karnatak. A.N.Shetty.

Mrs.Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

Kerala. K.P.Gopalan.

E.M.Sankaran Nambudripad.

Tamil Nad.- P.Jivanandam.

E.S.Ekambaram.

C.I.D. REPORT ON THE FORMATION OF YOUTH LEAGUES IN TAMIL NAD.

REFERENCE:-Confidential Volume No. IV. Youth League.

Youth Leagues were formed in Tamil Nad at the following Centres.

(1) The Madras City Youth League (3rd November 1935)

A regional League of the Madras Presidency Youth League. H.D.Rajah; P.Ramamurthi; and P.Sundararama Reddi were the Prominent members of the working committee.

(2) Jawaharlal Nehru Leagues; at Tanjore and Arantangi.

(Comes 1936) To propagate Congress ideals.

(3) Socialist Youth Leagues at Periakulam & Bodinayakanur.

(1936) To spread Socialist idea among the youth.

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C.I.D. REPORT ON THE FORMATION OF THE KERALA CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY AND ITS ACTIVITIES.

REFERENCE:-Confidential Volume No. 3. Socialist Part,

THE KERALA CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

CONSTITUTION.

(As published by the party)

Name:- The name of this party is the Kerala Congress Socialist Party.

Objects:- The object of the party is to establish Socialist Government in India.

Members:- Congress members, non-communalists, and those prepared to work according to the programme of the party could be members of the party.

The Managing Committee will have power to oust those who act against the objects and the programme of the party.

The party members should give 5 per cent of their income to the funds of the party.

1. To work very actively within the Congress to have the aims and objects and the programme of the socialists recognized by the Indian Congress.

2. To establish agricultural associations and Trade Unions in the Country and also to interfere in those already in existence and to create a strong movement by participating in the depressed economic fight of agriculturists and labourers to secure complete independence and socialism.

3. To organize youth leagues, women's associations and volunteer corps to secure the co-operation of youths and women.

4. To endeavour to secure to the subjects of Native States their public rights to secure their co-operation for the party.

5. To combat strongly all wars and to utilize such occasions to strengthen the national fight.

6. Not to enter into any pact or agreement with the British Government in regard to the administration of the country.

7. To help the strikes of labourers and agriculturists.

8. To boycott British goods and all organizations obstructing national progress.

During the year the party succeeded in securing seven of the nine seats in the Provincial Congress Working Committee and five of the ~~six~~ eight seats in the All-India Congress Committee. This was partly due to the fact that the moderate section of Congressmen showed little inclination to fight for and accept offices in the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and other Congress Committees, while the socialists did their utmost to capture them. The moderates however, contested the Presidentship of the K.P.C.C. and secured it. The Congress Socialists Party succeded in forming a Union among the workers of the Soap factory in Calicut. On Armistice Day, it staged an anti-war demonstration in Calicut, which attracted very little attention.

1935:- The party started its organ Probhatham in January but it ceased publication in August as security was demanded for having published a song entitled " Athma Sandesham" appealing for a revolution to end the Imperialist domination of the present social order and to achieve independence. It also published various pamphlets on socialism.

It formed a Union among the workers in the Thiruvannur Cotton Mills, Calicut, and brought about two strikes, the second lasting for two months. The socialist leaders who led the strike were served with orders under section 144 Cr. P.C.

It also brought about a strike among the workers in the Feroke Tile Works, Calciut and subsequently formed a Union with members of the party as office-bearers.

The Second Annual Conference of the party was held in May and also a Labour conference under the auspices of the party. There had been much opposition between the moderate group and the socialists in the K.P.C.C., during 1934 and the early part of 1935 with the result that the moderates withdrew their active co-operation and the K.P.C.C. became practically helpless and

bankrupt. During the Kerala Provincial Conference in May some outside leaders brought about a compromise, as a result of which five moderates and five socialists became members of the working committee of the K.P.C.C., with another moderate as General Secretary.

Members of the party established unions among the press workers in Calicut, the beedi workers at Tellicherry, and the weavers at Cannanore.

A conference of the unemployed was organized in Tellicherry in April by two socialists who had seceded from the party owing to friction with the other members to agitate against the failure of Government to take any steps on behalf of the uneducated unemployed; A memorial was submitted to the local authorities and a "Hunger March" to Madras was organized and started from Cannanore on the 1st July. This is not a direct activity of the party, but the party sympathizes and assist the movement.

The actual strength of the party has not been published but since its inception in the year 1934 the membership has steadily increased owing to vigorous propaganda, and according to a moderate estimate the present strength is about 110 of whom about 60 are active members. The socialists have established themselves as a party and the urban industrial workers have begun to look to them for guidance. Though they have been endeavouring to get at the agricultural labourers, their attempts have met with the little response.

Two new labour unions the Baliapatam Labour Union and the Municipal Labour Union, Cananore, were formed at their instance.

They also addressed ryots, enlarging on their unsatisfactory conditions and the oppression of the janmis and Government. They appointed a committee to conduct an economic survey of some of the villages near Cannanore. A small Kisan Sabha was formed at Kotapadi in Chowghat, on the 1st September 1936 (Peasant Day)

The two Socialist seceders who organized the "Hunger March" to Madras were received back into the Party on their return to Malabar. With the active help of the Socialists they organized "Hunger Marches" in Kurumbranad, Chirakkal and Kottyam taluks, and organized a conference of the unemployed at Kuthuparamba and at Badagara. A.K.Gopalan delivered some objectionable speeches for which he is being prosecuted under section 108, Cr.P.C. He also proposed to stage demonstrations during the visit of H.E. the Governor to Malabar.

On 1st November 1936 a conference of the pesants of Chirakkal taluk was held at Parassennikadavu. Resolution on socialist lines were adopted and a committee was appointed to organize the pesants of the taluk. This committee met on 23rd November 1936 and on 23rd January 1937. It collected subscription at the rate of four annas from pesants and resolved to appeal to landlords to reduce rent.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the conference of the unemployed held on 2nd November 1936 at Tellicherry to stage a demonstration during His Excellency the Governor's visit, a jatha of about 60 unemployed led by Socialist leaders reached Cannanore from Tellicherry on 4th November 1936, but returned next morning fearing that action would be taken against them if they remained in Cannanore.

A meeting of pesants of Ponnani taluk on 15th November 1936 appointed a committee with P.Krishna Panikar, a socialist as President, to organize the pesants of the taluk and to find ways and means to improve their condition.

Congress Socialist leaders addressed several labour meetings advocating socialist principles and expressing sympathy with the Bengal Nagpur Railway strikers. A.K.Pillai was elected President of the Weaving Companies Workers' Union, Calicut, and H.Manjunatha Rao and P.Krishna Pillai, Secretaries. A.[illegible] presided over a conference of ha[illegible]eavers of Chi[illegible] at Cannanore on 24th January 1[illegible] was [illegible] Chirakkal Taluk Weavers' Ur[illegible]

strikes of weavers at Baliapatam and Cannanore in January, and a small strike of Beedi workers at Tellicherry. The strikes at Baliapatam and Cannanore were called off when the management of the weaving factories granted the increased wages asked for. The beedi workers strike ended in the employer refusing to take the strikers back.

A.K.Gopalan and three other socialists were sent to jail having failed to furnish security under section 108 Cr. P.C.

The return of K.Damodaran, a youth with extreme socialistic views, from the Kasi Vidyapith, Benares early in February, considerabl increased the activities of the party. He was appointed Provincial Editor of the Party's All-India organ, The Congress Socialist on 20th February 1937.

Durgng the period, the leaders addressed public and labour meetings at Calcicut, Cannanore, and other places, urging the observance of hartal on 1st April 1937, condemning the New constitution opposing office acceptance, sympathizing with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway strikers, the Jute Mill strikers and Spanish republicans, criticizing the repressive policy of the Government in prosecuting Jaiprakash Narain and others to jail, appealing for the observance of 'May Day' and non-participation in any imperialist war.

On the adice of H.Manjunatha Rao 500 cartmen struck at Calicut in April, as a protest against the enforcement of the municipal by-law limiting the number of bags to be loaded in a hand cart, but resumed work after two days as the order was suspended and a promise made to amend the by-law.

H.Manjunatha Rao formed the Saw Mill Workers' Union at Kallai on 19th April 1937; he was elected President and N.C.Sekharan a Joint Secretary.

On 25th April 1937 the All-Kerala Labour Conf was held at Trichur under the presidentship of S.S.P Bombay; all the prominent leaders of the party att legates. It is learnt that the conference propos he organisation of the labourers in Kerala on d to investigate the conditions of labour in

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The party has not yet suceeded in giving organisational shape to the pesant movement. The Walluvanada Taluk Pesants' Conference under the active support of E.M.Sankaran Nambudripad was held at Kothakurrussi on 28th March 1937, presided over by P.Narayanan Nayar when four or five pesants' jathas from interior villages marched to the conference at which the usual resolutions were passed.

On 8th April 1937 during the Students' Day celebration at Tellicherry, P.Krishna Pillai appealed for unity among the students to fight for independence; a Students' Union was formed subsequently.

The unemployment agitation which was dormant since the imprisonment of its protagonists, is being revived by a few socialist youngsters of Tellicherry.

A.K.Pillai left for Madras in April and is now taking an interest in the activities of the Madras City socialists.

A Cigar Labourers' Union was formed at Cannanore on 10th May 1937 with P.Krishna Pillai as President and K.Unnikrishna Menon as Vice-President, both of them socialists.

Unions of barbers and masons were formed at Cannanore on 4th July 1937 and 30th July 1937 respectively at the instance of P.Krishna Pillai.

A Soap workers' Union was formed at Calicut on 30th July 1937. A scavengers' Union of Tellicherry Municipality was formed on 25th July 1937 with R.Janardhana Shenoy as President and K.Kunhiraman as Secretary. Both of them are Socialists.

An Electrict Supply Corporation Labourers' Union was formed at Cannanore on 26th July 1937 at the instance of P.Krishna-Pillai and others.

The Socialists instigated and donducted two strikes durin the quarter at Tellicherry and Cannanore. At Tellicherry about 430 weavers belonging to four different factories were involved and were led by C.H.Kanaran.

On 30th June 1937 about 70 employees of the West Coast Electric Supply Corporation Cannanore, struck work demanding

higher wages, at the instigation of Socialists. P;Krishna Pillai ~~the~~ led the strike. The strike ended on 27th July 1937 on the intervention of K.Madhava Menon M.L.C.

The Party organized two Taluk pesants' Conferences during the quarters. The Ponnani Taluk Ryots' Conference held at Edakazhiyur on 9th Mgy 1937 was presided over by E.M. Sankaran Nambudtipad. Resolutions were passed embodying the Socialists' agrarian programme, besides those on independence, against war etc.

The Kottayam Taluk Ryots' Conference was held at Eranholi on 23rd May 1937. E.M.Sankaran Nambudripad opened the Conference and K.Damodaran presided. Resolutions demanding reduction in land-tax, condemning the Government action in respect of the Kott-apatam School and against war were passed.

Under the inspiration of, and with the assistance of the Partythe First All-Kerala Students' Conference was held at Calicut on 12th and 13th May 1937 with Soumyendranath Tagore, the well-known Calcutta Communist as President. Resolutions protesting against the banning of books, condemning the action of the Government in respect of the Kottapatam School, appealing to students not to give any assistance in the next war, etc., were passed. The Conference formed an All-Kerala Students' Federation and it was decided to affiliated the Federation to the All-India Students' Federation.

The Fourth Kerala Socialist Conference was held at Cannanore on 20th June 1937 under the Presidentship of Yusuf Meherally of Bombay.

After this Conference Yusuf Meherally visited Beliapatam, Tellicherry, Badagara, Quilandi and Calicut and delivered speeches advocating Socialism and appealing to the Moplahs to organize themselves and join Congress. As his speeches to the Moplahs were objectionable, he was served with an order under section 144 Cr.P.C. prohibiting him from addressing any meeting in the Calicut, Ernad and Ponnani taluks the Malabar Rebellion area. He disobeyed the order at Calicut and was arrested, convicted and sentenced under section 188 I.P.C. to 6 months S.I. He was released by Government

on 20th July 1937.

K.Domadaran and other Socialists organized and took a leading part in the Malabar Reading Rooms and Libraries Conference held at Calicut on 11th June 1937 under the Presidentship of K. Kelappan, at which it was resolved to start an All-Malabar Library and Reading Room Association and a Committee was appointed with K.Damodaran as Convenor and several Socialists as members.

At a conference of the Malabar Progressive Writers held at Calicut on 12th June 1937 by the Socialists of the District, under the Presidentship of P.Narayanan Nair, sub-editor Mathrubhumi a Socialist leader it was decided to form the Malabar Progressive Writers' Association as a branch of the Kerala Progressive Writers' Association, Trichur (Cochin State). A committee was appointed with K.Damodaran as Secretary.

During the quarter the Party published three pamphlets in Malayalam "May Day" "Socialism What?" and a translation of the "Communist Manifesto" of Karl Marx and F.Engels.

On 18th July 1937A.K.Pillai a former member of the Working Committee of the Party, resigned his membership because of his sympathies with M.N.Roy and his dissatisfaction with the present leaders of the Party and their personal antagonism to Roy. He has now settled in Madras.

The Party members continued to be active in Congress work, particularly in the enrolment of members and in carrying out the mass-contact programme. They have been successful in capturing some of the key positions in the newly formed Town, Taluk and District Committees, except in Palghat.

C.I.D. REPORT ON THE FORMATION OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY IN THE TAMIL NAD.

REFERENCE:- Confidential Volume No. 3 Socialist Party File.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTIES IN THE TAMIL NAD.

After the socialistically-minded Congressmen decided at their conference held at Patna on the 17th May 1934 to organize an All-India Congress Socialist Party with provincial branches Congressmen with socialist views in Madras, headed by Sripad Shankar and K.S.Gopala Krishnan, held a meeting on the 15th July 1934 and decided to form a Tamil Nad Socialist Party with head quarters at Madras. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary, All-India Congress socialist Party came to Madras in July 1934 but in spite of his efforts nothing materialized, owing to C.Rajagopalachari's opposition on the ground that this would create the impression of a split in the Congress and would hamper the Congress election campaign for the Assembly.

In February 1935, M.R.Masani visited Madras and succeeded [illegible]ucing G.Krishnamurthi, the General Secretary of the M&S.M. Ra[illegible]ay Employees' Union, K.Santhanam, Editor, Indian Express, H.D.Rajah and nine others to form a socialist group in Madras with a view to form a provincial party. This group issued a leaflet entitled 'Why we are poor' distributed leaflets issued by the All-India Congress Socialist Party and held a few study classes. No further progress was made inspite of a second visit by M.R.Masani, owing to the opposition of some of its members to affiliation with the All-India Party. Many members seceded and this group also ceased to function.

The formation of a Provincial Congress Socialist Party has again recently been taken up.

Encouraged by the formation of the Congress Socialist Parites mentioned below, P.Ramamurthi who made an extensive tour

of some of the districts in the Tamil Nad, has invited A.Patwardhan a socialist member of the All-India Congress Working Committee, to come down and help him in the formation of a Provincial Party; he is due in Madras on the 24th July, and proposed to undertake a short tour in the Tamil Nad.

Achutha Patwardhan, referred to above arrived in Madras on 24th July 1936 to help the Tamil Nad Congress Socialists in the formation of a provincial party; his mission was resented by the leaders of the Congress who were Moderates, as was evidenced by the fact that they refused to place the Congress House, Madras, at his disposal for a Socialist meeting and none of them intervie[wed] him even though he was a member of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee.

In the course of his speeches he emphasized the neces[sity] for mass contacts and disapproved of office acceptance. He a[lso] urged the necessity for forming pesants and labourers organiz[ations].

To form a Provincial Party in Tamil Nad and get it affiliated with the All-India Congress Socialist Party before the All-India Socialist Conference held at Faizpur, communists, who took a leading part in the formation of the Party, hastily held a Conference at Salem on the 28th and 29th November 1936 under the presidentship of Dinker Mehta at which a Provincial Congress Socialist Party for Tamil Nad was formed, office-bearers elected and the District Parties in Madras City, Coimbatore, Salem and Trichinopoly recognized as branches.

M.R.Masani General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, was against the communists rushing through the formation of the Tamil Nad Party and deferred the affiliation till after the All-India Congress Socialist Party Confer[ence] [namely with] the Socialist delegates from Tamil Nad attended only as fraternal delegates.

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.I.D. REPORT ON THE FORMATION OF C.S.P. BRANCHES IN TAMIL N

AND THE ACTIVITIES.

REFERENCE:-Confidential Volume No. 3. Socialist Party File.

MADURA CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

(Date of formation-2nd Oct. 1936)

Two non-entites, L.T.Subrahmanya Ayyar (a cofee Hotelkeeper) and B.K.Rajagopalan (a Sourashtra weaver) conceived the idea of forming a party at Madura, convened a meeting at which B.Sriniwasan inaugurated the party.

At a meeting held on 5th October 1936Rajagopalan was elected Secretary and Ramanujam Pillai, Assistant Secretary.

When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Madura on the 14th October 1936 he had an informal talk with the members of this party,, and impressed upon them the necessity for carrying out socialist propaganda. In spite of this the party has been unable to make any headway on account of opposition from local Congressmen.

Six members of the party with one Nagaswami, conspired to place two bombs in the Mahal on 'Coronation Day'. The bombs failed to explode. B.K.Rajagopal, Thoguduva Sundara Rao and Ramanujam, all members of the Party, with Nagaswami, have been committed to the Sessions under section 4 of the Explosives Act.

DINDIGUL CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

(Date of formation - 28th Septr. 1936)

During the Dindigul District Political Conference which was held at Periyakulam on 28th September 1936 P.Jivanandam convened a private meeting of Socialist and formed this party with the following personnel.:-

PERSONNEL.

Joint Secretaries 1. Muniyandi Pillai of Dindigul.
2. Sankaran of Ottupatti.

TANJORE DISTRICT CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

(Date of formation - 15th Septr. 1936)

A district Congress Socialist Party was organized at a meeting held in Tiruturaipundi on 15th September 1936 with the following personnel:-

Personnel.

President - T.S.Ramachandra Nayudu of Thenpatty.

Secretaries 1. R.M-Govindaswami Chetti of Negapatam.

2. K.T.Ayyapa Mudaliyar of Kodiyanur.

TANJORE DISTRICT CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

(Activities upto 30th April 1937)

This party held a public meeting on 7th March 1937 at Tiruturaipundi when T.N.Ramachandran of the Negapatam Congress Socialist Party criticized Gandhi, Satyamurthi and Vedaratnam Pillai. This led to considerable dissatisfaction among the members of the party at Tiruthuraipoondi and as they did not desire to break from the Congress, the party was dissolved about the end of March 1937.

TANJORE TOWN CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

(Date of formation - 1st October 1936)

A congress Socialist Party was formed in Tanjore Town on 1st October 1936 with the following personnel:-

personnel.

President T.N.Sivanandam.

Treasurer-Kuppuswami Chetti

Legal Adviser - T.V.Sadagopachari.

TUTICORIN TOWN CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

In pursuance of the changed policy adopted by the communists permitting their participation in any anti-imperialist organization V.Sankaranarayana Pillai, a communist of Tuticorin, formed a Congress Socialist Party there on the 28th December 1935.

PERSONNEL.

Secretary *V.Sankaranarayana Pillai. *Communist.

Progress and activities.

This party held a number of meetings with a view to form unions among labourers and pesants, but only one Union Printers' Labour Union, Tuticorin - was formed in March 1936 by the personal efforts of the Secretary.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

(Date of formation - First week of October 1936)

In the first week of October, at the instance of P.Ji-vanandam, a District Congress Socialist Party was formed at Tinnevelly with the following personnel:-

PERSONNEL.

Joint Secretaries. 1. V.Sailappa Pillai.

2. S.Venkatachalam.

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MADRAS CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

Through the efforts of Communists, the Madras Congress Socialist Party was formed on the 13th January 1936.

PERSONNEL.

Secretary *B.Srinivasa Rao.

Organizing Secretary - *P.Jivanandam.

*Communists.

The party successfully organized a Toddy Tappers Union in Madras and its suburbs; 1,124 members have been enrolled. P;Ramamurthi, a party committee member is President of the Union.

P.Ramamurthi and P.Sundaramama Reddi committee members were convicted under sections 108 Cr. P.C. and 124-A and 153-A I.P.C. respectively.

At a meeting on 16th February 1937 the party condemned the Congress move to accept office and resolved that if it accepts office the Congress Ministry should take up within the first six months a programme including the repeal of all anti-national anti-working class and anti-pesant laws, unconditions release of all political prisoners, internees, etc., withdrawal of all laws restraining freedom of speech press and association revision of the land revenue system, three years' moratorium for all working class and pesants' debts, a guaranteed minimum wage of Rs. 30 per mensem and an eighthour working day, failing which it should resign.

During March meetings were held in different part City at which the New Constitution was condemned, class co ness was preached, and people were exhorted to observe harta 1st April 1937.

On 1st April 1937 the Socialists led a procession with socialist placards, red flags and an effgy of the New Constitution and held a public meeting on the High Court Beach, presided over by A.K.Pillai, at which the New Constitution was condemned and the establishment of a Socialist state as a panacea for all ills was advocated. Meetings were held during the rest of the month, to protest against the arrest of Socialist leaders in connection with the Anti-Constitution Day demonstrations; to express sympathy with the Jute Mill strikers at Calcutta; to condemn the Bengal and Bombay Governments for their unsympathetic attitude towards the jute strikers.

The members of the party fomented a small strike of toddy tappers in the beginning of February and gained some concessions for the workers. Encouraged by this success they brought about a general strike of about 2,000 tappers who demanded increased wages, etc., in the beginning of March. All the active members of the party led processions and convened meetings of strikers in different parts of the City. They preached class consciousness and exhorted the strikers to hold out. They collected funds and

provisions for the strikers. As the strikers resorted to lawless acts, their meetings and processions were prohibited under section 144 Cr. P.C. on 31st March 1937, which resulted in the strike ending on 30th April 1937; the workers lost all confidence in their socialist leaders. P.Ramamurthi Jai Singh Bhatia, and K.Murugesan of the party were charged under sections 147, 395, and 423 I.P.C. along with 20 strikers.

Members of the party fomented a strike of tramway workers in the beginning of Maxrch when the General Secretary of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation and Tramway Workers' Association was dismissed for misconduct, but the strike fizzled out in a short time. Owing to the dismissal of the ring-leaders, the socialists have lost control of the Union.

Members of the party unsuccessfully interfered in a spontaneous strike of 37 workers of the Hides Department of the South Indian Export Company Georgetown.

The Students' Organization, some of whose office-beareers are members of the Congress Socialist Party, is working under the directions of Ghate and this party; it took a leading part in preparing for the observance of Anti-Constitution Day on 1st April 1937.

The Madras Congress Socialist Party has started an information buroau to collect information about the activities of the Congress Socialist Parties in this and other provinces; Thummala Venkatramayya of Tenali is in charge of it.

The Party took a prominent part in 'May Day' celebrations. Several meetings were held to advocate Socialism, to criticise the office-acceptance drift in the Congress, to express sympathy with the Jute Mill strikers in Bengal and to condemn the attitude of the Government and the Mill-owners in the conncetion to criticise the attitude of M.N.Roy towards the Party, to protest against the arrest and conviction of Y.Meherally and to condemn the terms of the Government Order releasing the Kottapatam prisoners and refuinding the securities of certain Presses.

At the instance of the Party, Indulal Yagnik, a Well-known communist of Bombay, visited Madras in May and addressed two public meetings. He advocated the abolition of the Zamindari system the revision of the land-revenue system on an income-tax basis the declaration of a moratorium on agricultural debts and the organization of workers and pesants to form a united front against British Imperialism.

Members of the Party continued to inspire the activities of the Madras Students' Organization. Some of the members of the Organization distributed 'Anti-War' leaflets and Red flags among the students and the public on Convocation Day.

TRICHINOPOLY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

This party was formed on the 7th July 1936 at the instance of the communists K.Anantachari (an externee from Bombay) and P. Jivanandan.

As there was no response to the appeal for members, T.S. Ramachandra Áyyar, the Provisional Secretary, without severing his connection with party formed the Anti-Imperialist League, the basic principles of which were "Equal status for the intellectual worker and the manual labourer; the establishment of a socialist state by freeing people from all imperialist tendencies; the resistance of imperialist oppression, and the spreading of the gospel of anti-imperialism."

The efforts of K.Anantachari and T.S.Ramachandra Ayyar to enlist railway labourers of Golden Rock in the Congress Socialist Party proved futile.

On 5th May 1937 K.Anantachari a member of the Party assisted by P.Jeevanandam, formed a new Union of S.I.Rly. workers at Golden Rock.

In the last week of May K.Anantachari visited three villages near Elamanur and advocated the formation of Pesants' Unions. No such union however was formed.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY, CUDDALORE.

This party was formed on the 22nd March 1936 by a few discontented Congress youths who fell out with local Congress workers.

In February 1937 the party was engaged in Congress election propaganda. In March 1937 the members advocated the observance of a hartal on 1st April 1937 to denounce the New Constitution.

NORTH ARCOT CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

This party was formed on the 25th May 1936 by an admirer of Jawaharlal Nehru - A.Ramachandra Reddi of Tiruvannamalai secretary of the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, and Secretary of the Congress District Board Party.

PERSONNEL.

President - A.Ramachandra Reddi Tiruvannamalai.

General Secretary - Munuswami Raja, Odagathur.

Joint Secretaries. 1. P.M.Venkatesa Chetti, Vellore.

2. R.V.Umapathi Reddi, Kandipet.

Progress and activities.

The party has held three public meetings at Vellore, when members explained the objects of socialism and condemned the office acceptance policy of the right wing Congressites, there has been no other activity.

On 21st March 1937 Mxx committee member started a Congress Youth League at Gudiyattam to rouse a national spirit in young men.

SOCIALIST LEAGUE, NEGAPATAM.

This league was formed by local self-respecters who disapproved of E.V.Ramaswami Nayakkar's present policy of co-operating with the Justice Party. This league has adopted only a semi-socialist programme, which is as follows:-

1. To infuse a spirit of equal responsibilities and rights into the minds of the public.

2. The mimimize the number of hours of work and the differences between the capitalists and labourers.

PROGRESS AND ACTIVITIES.

The party has formed a Union among the labourers of the local Rolling Mills. No other activity has come to notice,. There are seven members who do not command any influence locally.

P.Jivanandam has since taken up the cause of the labourers in the local Rolling Mills and is assisted by R.M. Govindaswami Chetti; During the visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru D.S.Mani one of the committee members took part in the hostile demonstrations against the Congress President with some other irresponsible Self-Respecters.

TAMIL NADU SELF-RESPECT SAMADHARMA PARTY.

This party was formed on the 28th June 1936 at the instance of P.Jivanandam and K.M.Vallatharasu, who seceded from E.V.Rama swami Nayakkar's Self-respect Party on account of the latter abandoning his party's socialist programme and co-operating with the Justice Party.

Communists K.Anantachari and P.Jivanandam took an active part in the formation of this party in order to rally the discontented members of the Self-Respect Party and to enlist their co-operation with the anti-imperialist organization in the Presidency.

PERSONNEL.

General Secretary - *P.Jivanandam.

Assistant Secretaries - A.Raghavan, Sathankulam.
Mrs. Nilavati Ramasubrahmanyam.

Treasurer - Ramasubrahmanyam.

*Communist.

In consequence of the decision taken by prominent members of the party to amalgamate with the Congress Socialist Party, acting on the advice of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, P.Jivanandam and a few other members visited Erode, Coimbatore, Salem and Trivandram during the month of October, and delivered speeches urging amalgamation. At a conference held in Trichinopoly on the 1st November a resolution was passed whereby the Party was amalgamated with the Congress Socialist Party.

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CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY, SANKARANKOIL.

(Date of formation-Oc.1936)

N.Somayajulu, P.Elango and three others, formed themselves into a so-called socialist party for the purpose of presenting an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he visited Sankarankoil. No other activities have come to notice.

THE TAMIL NAD CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

(Activities upto 31st January 1937)

This Party was formed on 29November 1936 by a resolution of the First Provincial Tamil Nad Congress Socialist Conference at Salem.

Office-Bearers--

General Secretary-- *P.jeevanandam of Madras.

Joint Secretaries -- *B.Srinivasa Rao of Madras.

Mrs. Neelavathi, of the Trichinopoly.

This party was affiliated to the All-IndiaCongress Socialist Party at the end of December 1936.

In May P.Jeevanandam and K.Ananthachari succeeded in forming a new union of S.I.Ry. workers at Golden Rock. This union has been steadily growing in strength since its formation

During the quarter P.Jeevanandam was very active, touring the south Tamil districts and taking part in a number of meetings and conferences. He advocated in his speeches the necessity for forming pesants' and workers' unions and the need for Socialism. Branches of the Party were formed at Ambasamudram, Karaikudi and Periyakulam.

THE NEGAPATAM CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

(Date of formation - 25th February 1937)

This Party was formed on 25th February 1937. Office bearers are

Personnel

Secretary - K.Swaminathan.

The Party attempted unsuccessfully in May to organize the local boatmen into a union. Two members of the Party have been elected to the Committee of the local Rolling Mill Labourers' Union.

THE CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY, ARANTANGI.

(Date of formation - 7th April 1937)

This Party was formed on 7th April 1937 and office-bearers were elected.

Personnel.

Secretary-Peria Ayya Pillai, Arantangi.

The members of the Party attempted unsuccessfully to get the Arantangi Taluk Political Conference in June to pass a resolution against office-acceptance by Congressmen.

In July the Party held a meeting to organize the menials serving under the local merchants; nothing came of it however.

TIRUTHURAIPUNDI CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

(Date of formation- 30th March 1937)

This Party was formed with 15 members on 30th March 1937 when the Tanjore District Congress Socialist Party ceased to exist.

On 1st April 1937, under instructions from local socialists, a few local youths dragged an effigy of the New Constitution through the bazaar and burnt it on the river sands. A procession with red and black flags was taken out in the afternoon accompanied by revolutionary slogans. A public meeting was held in the evening at which the New Constitution was criticized.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY, KARIKUDI.

(Date of formation-10th July 1937)

This Party was formed on 10th July 1937, primarily to invite M.R.Masani to Karaikudi with the following office-bearers.

Secretary- MaGanapathi of Madura.

Congress Socialist Party, Ambasamudram.

(Date of formation-July1937)

This Party was formed at the instance of the of the Socio-Communist P.Jeevenandam in July 1937, with the following office-bearers:-

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1143 / RH 02

3038 / R.A / 06

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2962 / RH / 16

9411 / RH / 05